3.	मे. जान वायध और	506.92	45.00
4.	मे. ज्योफरी मैंनर्स (बेजाथिन पेन एवं सूत्रयोग)		
5.	मे. मेल्डि (इंडिया) लिमिटेड (डेक्समिथासोन एवं सूत्रयोग)	2391.72	-
6.	मे. फाइजर लिमिटेड (आक्सीटेट्रासाक्लिन एवं सूत्रयोग)	87.61	43.80
7.	मे. फ्रेंको इंडिया तथा	29.09	1.43
8.	मे. ग्रीफोन लैव्स (फेनीक्सीमिथाइल पेन. टैब)		
9.	मे. तमिलनाडु डाथा (कैल्सियम लेक्टेट)	90.60	-
10.	मे. अनिल स्टार्च (डेक्सट्राच इनहाइड्स)	12.77	12.77
11.	मे. एस.जी. फार्मास्युटिकल्स (आक्सीफेनबुटाजोन)	205.36	-
12.	मे. एथनोर लिमिटेड (टेट्रामीसोल एचसीएल-डिकेरिस टिकिया)	10.19	10.19
		12435.60	525.29

Subsidy to Fertilizer Industry

622. SHRI VEDPRAKASH P. GOYAL

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of subsidy given to Fertilizer
Industry during the last five years;

(b) to whom the subsidy money goes — the producers or the consumers of fertilizers; whether it goes to both, who gets how much;

(c) what is the logic behind retaining the Retention Pricing Scheme (RPS) to provide subsidy, stating whether it has proved effective in containing the prices and providing benefit to consumers of fertiizers; and

(d) what is Government's plan to address the subsidy on a long term basis and ensure that common man gets the benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTLIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) (a) The subsidy on controlled fertilizers and the concession on decontroled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers paid during the last 5 years are as under:

Year	Subsidy on controlled fertilizers (Rs. in crore)	Concession on decontroled fertilizers (Rs. in crore)
1993-94	4398.97	517.34
1994-95 .	5241.00	527.95
1995-96	6235.00	500.00
1996-97	5906.08	1671.77
1997-98	7307.00	2596.00

(b) to (d) Subsidy/concession is paid to the manufacturers/importers to enabe them to sell fertilizers to farmers at an affordable price which is fixed by the Government. Through the subsidy mechanism while the farmer is insulated from increase in the price of fertilizers, the manufacturer/importer is paid compensation for the lower price at which he is required to sell these fertilizers to the farmers. Subsidy on fertilizers induces higher consumption of fertilizers which in tum leads to increased production of foodgrains. The consumers at large also thus get benefited on account of additional avaiability of foodgrains.

The Retention Pricing Scheme has helped in attracting investment in the fertilizers industry and also in achieving the objectives of increasing the consumption of fertilizers and augmenting food production.

Fertilizers Scarcity for Potato Crop

623. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI MD. SALIM :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem "Burdwan potato crop hit by fertilizer scarcity" appearing in the 'Statesman' (Calcutta) dated 7th November, 1998 regarding the shortage of potash based fertilizer (MOP) in Burdwan district of West Bengal for potato cutivation;

(b) whether similar shortages are being faced in other areas of potato cutivation in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the action taken so far to make up the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND

FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) to (c) Muriate of Potash (MOP) is a decontrolled fertilizer. Its availability and distribution are regulated by the market forces of demand and supply operating within the parameters of Concession Scheme of the Government of India. According to .availabe reports, cyclonic disturbance and rough sea on Eastern Coast affected movement of MOP from Vizag and Kakinada ports to West Bengal during the first fortnight of November'98. However, the despatches were accelerated to West Bengal during the second fortnight. As a result, the situation has improved and against the estimated requirement of 45,000 MTs by November 49,000 MTs were made available by 22nd November, 1998. The Government of West Bengal is maintaining contact with the MOP suppliers.

उर्वरक संयंत्रों में निवेश के लिए ओमान का आमंत्रण

624. **श्री चीमनभाई हरी भाई शुक्ला**:

क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने ओमान को देश के उर्वर्क संयंत्रों मे निवेश करने और इस संबंध में निर्यात शुरू करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कम्पनियों के नाम सहित उसके क्या कारण है;

(ग) इस संबंध में प्रस्ताव भेजने वाली कम्पनियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) इस मामले में किये गए समझौते की निबंधन और शर्ते क्या है; और

(ड) ओमान ने किन-किन भारतीय उर्वरक संयंत्रो में सहयोग के लिए हस्ताक्षार किए है?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. ए. के. पटेल): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (ड) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Ban on DDT and Asbestos in USA and France

625. SHRI K.R. MAKANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDT is banned in USA and Asbestos is banned in France for health reasons;

(b) whether Government would consider banning these two lethal substances;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL):

(a) France has banned the use of Asbestos w.e.f. 1.1.1997. In USA the use of DDT has been allowed only for control of vector diseases, for health quarantine and in drugs for controlling body lice.

(b) to (d) The use of Blue Asbestos which is toxic and a health hazard has been banned in India. The use of White Asbestos under controlled conditions and conforming to all standards prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards, is permitted.

The use of DDT in agriculture has been banned in the country. However, in very special circumstances warranting the use of DDT for plant protection it can be used under expert Government supervision and can be purchased only by the State or Central Government. DDT is being used in a limited way for public Health Programmes.

निजी क्षेत्र में यूरिया निर्माताओं को राजसहायता

626. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी. सोलंकी**:

क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) निजी क्षेत्र में यूरिया निर्माताओं को दी जाने वाली राजसहायता के संबंध में स्थायी संसदीय समिति ने मंत्रालय को अब तक कौन-कौन सी सिफारिशें और सुझाव भेजे है;

(ख) इसके प्रति मंत्रालय की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और इनको लागू करने के लिए उठाये जाने वाले कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या देश में यूरिया की बढ़ती हुई मांग को ध्यान